UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT DISTRICT OF NEVADA

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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Case No. 2:14-CR-262 JCM (GWF)

ORDER

Plaintiff(s),

v.

PATRICK LYNN WASHINGTON.

Defendant(s).

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Presently before the court are Magistrate Judge Foley's report and recommendation. (Doc. #72). Defendant Patrick Lynn Washington filed an objection (doc. #74), and the government filed a response to defendant's objection (doc. #77).

I. Background

On August 5, 2014, the federal grand jury returned an indictment charging defendant with one count of being a felon in possession of a firearm in violation of 18 U.S.C. §§ 922(g)(1) and 924(a)(2). (See doc. # 1). On August 8, 2014, defendant made an initial appearance. (See doc. # 8). Defendant pled not guilty, and after a detention hearing, he was ordered detained pending trial. (Id.)

On September 9, 2014, defendant filed a motion to suppress. (Doc. # 19). The government filed a response on December 4, 2014, (doc. # 60), and defendant filed a reply on December 8, 2014, (doc. # 62). The magistrate judge held an evidentiary hearing on January 21, 2015, regarding defendant's motion to suppress. (Doc. # 68). The magistrate judge issued the instant report and recommendation recommending that the physical evidence against defendant should not be suppressed based on the "inevitable discovery" doctrine. (*See* doc. # 72).

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II. Legal Standard

This court "may accept, reject, or modify, in whole or in part, the findings or recommendations made by the magistrate." 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1). Where a party timely objects to a magistrate judge's report and recommendation, then the court is required to "make a de novo determination of those portions of the [report and recommendation] to which objection is made." 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1). Where a party fails to object, however, the court is not required to conduct "any review at all . . . of any issue that is not the subject of an objection." *Thomas v. Arn*, 474 U.S. 140, 149 (1985).

III. Discussion

In the report and recommendation the magistrate judge held that 1) LVMPD officer J. Spurling's discovery of two firearms inside the stacked tires on the patio of the defendant's apartment could not be justified under the "protective sweep" exception to the Fourth Amendment; and 2) that nevertheless, the firearms would have inevitably been discovered with the execution of a search warrant based on the other facts set forth in the search warrant application.

Defendant objects that the government did not meet its burden at the evidentiary hearing to show by a preponderance of the evidence that the firearms would have been inevitably discovered in this case. Specifically, defendant asserts that without the inclusion of the discovery of the firearms in the search warrant application, ". . . the [search warrant's] issuing judge likely could have required a stronger showing of probable cause because the warrant affidavit is obviously much weaker without the inclusion of the illegally discovered firearms." Additionally, defendant asserts that "it is highly unlikely that four cops, including two firearms investigative specialists report to every domestic violence-related 911 call regardless of whether a weapon is discovered by police." (Doc. # 74, at 4-5).

The government concurs with Magistrate Judge Foley's report and recommendation and asks the court to adopt the report and recommendation.

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James C. Mahan U.S. District Judge

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The court agrees with Magistrate Judge Foley's thorough analysis of the issues and his conclusions that though the discovery of the firearms was not justified under the protective sweep exception to the Fourth Amendment, it but was justified under the inevitable discovery doctrine. Therefore, after reviewing Magistrate Judge Foley's report, defendant's objections, the government's response, and the underlying briefs de novo, the court adopts the report and recommendation in full. Accordingly, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, ADJUDGED, AND DECREED that Magistrate Judge Foley's report and recommendation (doc. #72) be, and the same hereby are, ADOPTED in full. IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that defendant Patrick Lynn Williams' motion to suppress (doc. # 19) is DENIED. DATED April 2, 2015. Cellus C. Mahan

James C. Mahan U.S. District Judge